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KOWLOON.

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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE.

UNITED STATES RUBBER

TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex: S.S. "Suruga"

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RENTS ORDINANCE PASSED.
COST OF SEAMEN'S STRIKE TO GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. CLAUDE SEYMOUR, C.M.G.).
Hon. the Officer in Command of the Troops (Lieut.-Colonel W. N. NICHOLSON, C.M.G., D.S.O.).
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, C.B.E., K.C. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. D. W. TRATMAN (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIVAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. T. J. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. F. V. D. PARR.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.
Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU SON.
Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE.
Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.
Hon. Mr. NG HONG TSE.
Mr. A. DYER BALL (Clerk of Councils).

DELAYS IN PASSING PLANS.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. BIRD gave notice of his intention to ask the following question:—

- 1.—In view of the fact that the Government refused to adopt the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into delays in connection with the passing of plans as relating to those referred to the Governor-in-Council, will the Government state the average period that now elapses between the time when the plans leave the Building Authority's Office, and the notification to that officer of the Council's decision?
- 2.—Does the Government claim that when plans are referred to the Governor-in-Council the provisions of Section 222 Sub-Sections (2) and (3) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1900, are rendered null and void?
- 3.—If that is the case will the Government state on what grounds such claim is made?

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed by the President.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government laid on the table the Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for the year 1921.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 38 to 41 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE TELEPHONE CHARGES.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU SON in accordance with notice previously given asked the following question:—

Will the Government before sending itself deputate a competent official to explain to the combined Committees of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce the terms of the Agreement with the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., so that the commercial community may realise whether the terms are just and equitable from their point of view as public subscribers to the Telephone Co.?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—Certainly, Sir. Arrangements have been made for a meeting in this Chamber at noon on the 16th June, at which the Colonial Secretary will explain in detail the negotiations which have taken place, and the terms which it is proposed to offer to the Company. Members of this Council are invited to be present, if they so wish.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE put the following questions standing in his name on the Agenda:—

1.—Assuming that the recent valuation by experts of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., undertaken in Hongkong is in the neighbourhood of £250,000 will the Government explain why this has been arrived at on the basis of a compulsorily acquired undertaking when the new local company to be formed to purchase same is to comprise the same shareholders, viz. (according to the latest records at the Supreme Court), the Oriental Telephone Co., and one other, and in view of this fact will the Government order a new valuation to be made on a commercial basis?

2.—Is the Government aware that according to the latest filed Balance Sheet 31st December, 1920, the value of the goodwill and undertaking is put down at £103,000 and that the Auditors of the Company (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., C.A.) certify the balance-sheet "subject to specific provision for depreciation and accruing renewals" which means that as a continuing company it is doubtful whether £103,000 is a fair value for the plant having regard to old age and partial obsolescence and that this reselling to itself at a profit of (say) £150,000 means the extortion of higher rates from subscribers largely to recoup the new Local Company for depreciation and obsolescence on the old plant?

3.—In view of the fact that the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, is in a sound financial condition, even without taking into account the assumed accretion in the capital value of its assets, and is now seeking to break the contract of 1905 on the ground that the £10 rate does not pay as well as the old £100 rate, which latter rate if it had been continued, would have proved a source of great profit to the Company during the regime of the high rate of the dollar, and bearing in mind that the new rates not only reinstate the old rate but are in themselves 40 per cent. to 54 per cent. higher will the Government claim damages based on the present value of the 2½ p.c., say 5,000 subscribers at \$20 each for the 7½ years remaining of the agreement expiring 1930, in all say \$750,000 or thereabouts?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—

1.—Mr. Cook, who valued the undertaking in approximately the sum of £250,000, did not contemplate its compulsory acquisition, nor did he suggest that he had based his valuation upon such acquisition. The Government has made exhaustive enquiries regarding the commercial value of the undertaking and it does not consider that a further valuation would serve any useful purpose.

2.—The Government has had before it the 1920 balance sheet and it is satisfied that the present day value of the undertaking does not appear therein. For example, land and buildings are put down at £20,566, 13s. 11d., whereas the Director of Public Works values them at a very much higher figure.

3.—The answer is in the negative.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

PASSED WITHOUT FURTHER DISCUSSION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to extend temporarily the provisions of the Rents Ordinance, 1921, with certain amendments.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: The Government have considered carefully the proposal made at the last meeting of the Council to exclude godowns, expressly, from the operation of the Ordinance but they have formed the view that it is not desirable to do so and that the Bill should be passed in its present form. Various forms of the proposed amendment were discussed and the latest form reached was that clause 2 (b) of the Bill should be amended by the inclusion of a further sub-section, (vi), to read as follows:— "Any building which in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council is primarily intended for the storage of goods, or as a factory or workshop." When that point was reached in the discussion of the proposed amendment it was suggested that the matter might very well be left to the general clause 24 under which the Governor in Council has power to exclude from the operations of the Ordinance any domestic tenement if he considers the circumstances exceptional, and that is the view which the Government has adopted,—that the question of the exclusion of any particular godown may be left to the Governor in Council under clause 24.

One objection to the form I have just read out—the latest form of the proposed amendment—is that: It gives the Governor-in-Council a discretion; it is in effect, I think, in the nature of a direction to the Governor in Council to exclude any godown which comes within those words "primarily intended for the storage of goods," and it ties the hands of the Governor in Council rather, before we really know the whole of the conditions. It has only occurred in one particular case and I think my explanation on that particular case was not quite complete at the last meeting, because I understand that the tenants say that, so far from putting in persons to occupy the premises, to make them a domestic habitation, the proposed lease now the subject of litigation contains express words that the premises may be used either as a godown—I think it is—or for human habitation. I would like to add, Sir, that if any member wishes to press for the amendment of clause 2, or to discuss the form of clause 24, before he can do so it will be necessary for him to move that the clause in question be recommitted, and some other member should second that motion, and then the whole Council will have to decide whether the Bill is to be recommitted or not. If the Council decides not to recommit the clause, the third reading is proceeded with. If the Council should decide on such a motion to recommit the clause a discussion would begin and the question whether it would have to be amended or not would have to be decided.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the third reading; no member desiring to discuss the question further, the motion was carried and the Bill passed accordingly.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will adjourn sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Financial Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH CANTON.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,400 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Installation of telegraph instruments at Shum Chun and Kowloon Stations.

The CHAIRMAN: It is desired to have direct railway communication with Canton. At present we only get it to Shum Chun. This will provide the extension.

Approved.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$83,919 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Strike Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it will interest members if I go into this matter at some length. The expenditure is divided under various sub-heads, the principal one being food control, \$55,385.29. The first part of this is expenditure in respect of the food control at the Peak and at Kowloon. The Government bought the various supplies which were handed over to gentlemen who kindly undertook to distribute them, and there was a small loss in each case. The purchases were made from the Dairy Farm, Wiseman's and through the Sanitary Department, and sold to the residents, who acted as controllers. The loss at the Peak was \$1,035 and at Kowloon \$787.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE: Was the loss occasioned by reason of the fact that you were selling under cost price or was it the expenses of administration?

The CHAIRMAN: No; various expenses in connection with it which were not charged. Then comes the main item of \$52,290 in regard to the food which was sent to Hoihow and Haiphong. The Government did its best to get the best prices for the food and vegetables to undertake this as a commercial venture, but they were unwilling to do so. As you know the ship was sent just before the end of the strike, and the Chinese would not help in any way at all. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. gave us very valuable assistance—which is highly appreciated—in letting us have the Loon Sang and in getting European officers and engineers to man it. We sent Mr. Fraser, a Government cadet, down to Hoihow on the 1st of the month to buy cattle, pigs, poultry and eggs. He got down to Hoihow and made excellent arrangements for buying bullocks, vegetables and so on and then a procession went round the town as the result of which there was a prohibition on exportation of foodstuffs from Hoihow. Of course, they were fully alive to the position here. Mr. Fraser made certain arrangements and then went on to Haiphong and there got a large quantity of vegetables and a certain number of cattle, and then went back to Hoihow and made further purchases. The Government did the very best it could under great disadvantages. It had higher wages to pay and the food cost more for the crew; however, that was only a small item; in particular the dealers were fully alive to the situation and we had nobody accustomed to the trade to advise the Government in any way.

When the ship returned the strike had been over some days and there were ample supplies in the Colony and all prices were very much down, and therefore the cattle were sold at considerable loss, whereas there would have been a large profit had prices been maintained. The Government had been conserving a considerable quantity of cattle in the Colony, in addition, but when the strike ended these were sold and, with more cattle coming in, the prices fell very heavily with the result that there was a considerable loss on that head. Also, the vegetables, through the delay, went bad and that was a total loss. As regards eggs, which is a small item, there was considerable pilferage.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: Was there delay in getting rid of the vegetables here?

The CHAIRMAN: No; the ship had to go back to Hoihow to pick up cattle. It was at Hoihow first and was unable to load because of the prohibition there. Certain arrangements were made and then the ship went on to Haiphong for vegetables, eggs and poultry and then went back to Hoihow. Everything arrived in good condition and sold well at the time with the exception of the vegetables. The whole expenditure on that was \$52,290.

Then there is a further sub-head, food, \$5,010, in respect of local purchases and sales. We had to guarantee dealers here. We purchased a number of bullocks and sheep and sold them to the Army, Navy, the Civil Hospital, the Dairy Farm and the general public and then at the finish we auctioned off our stock. The total loss on that was \$1,550.

Under Miscellaneous Services, Food Control Account there was \$519 for petrol. The next sub-head is transportation, \$17,995.51. This includes hire of motor lorries, assembling and adjusting of lorries, hire of motor cars, hire of launches, \$12,943. That was for additional protection for the shipping in the harbour. We had a large number of launches on patrol work.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: You did not collect that from the shipping companies?

The CHAIRMAN: No, I want it to be clearly understood that what we collected from the shipping companies was the cost of the police and watchmen they had on board their ships for their own purposes. The Government decided that, for the general protection of shipping, these "constant patrols" were sufficient. Of course, the European engineers were on board, but when the ships asked for particular assistance—to have police on board—that was charged to the companies. The hire of motor boats, cost of spirit, repairs, etc., amounted to \$17,539. The cost of coal and transport of coal came to \$5,755. This hardly comes under this vote at all; it is actually the cost of coal during the strike for Government consumption. The Government had to pay more than contract prices.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPERTY SALE AT REPULSE BAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to the letter which appeared in your issue of 16th June, 1922, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Colonist," permit me to avail myself of this opportunity of contradicting any statement made to the effect that the site at Repulse Bay purchased by Mr. E. M. Raymond was acquired on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Company.

Further comment on the letter in question appears superfluous.—Thanking you, Yours faithfully,

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
J. H. TAGGART,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1922.

THE MUT TSUI QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The statement—somewhat astounding concerning a British, and as we hope and believe, well-conducted colony—has recently been made, either in your own columns or in those of a contemporary, that between 600 and 700 bodies of children are dumped in the streets and elsewhere in the course of the year.

One may presume that these little unfortunates are abandoned not simply on account of brutal indifference on the part of their parents, but in great measure owing to sheer inability to rear them, and give them a start in life.

One is tempted to wonder to what extent this sacrifice of juvenile life will be aggravated when the well-meaning busy-bodies at home have had their way in the matter of the *mut tsui* question.—I am, Yours faithfully,

RESIDENT.

THE MARTIAN P.W.D.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I see that if one is suspected to be a Scot and mistaken for an ultra-terrestrial person at that, one should not venture a pleasantries in a note to the press. Enquiries are many as to what was meant by "activities of the Martian P.W.D." in my note on the present thought that some cryptic reference is intended to our own respected, and occasionally mysterious, local authority. That, however, is not so, the only allusion is to the amazing system of "canals" for irrigation which lively imaginations discover on the surface of the little planet, not to mention attempts to signal to us with electric flares and such like. This is sure to be all dished up again during the present apparition, and we might as well do a little speculating about it on our own.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. M.
Hongkong, June 16th, 1922.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG: Was this only for Government consumption?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, for Government consumption and the Government sold coal to the Union Insurance and they distributed it to the public. It was the whole of the coal specially handled during the strike. Feeding and accommodation of native staff cost \$3,821. That includes provision for naval ratings, Chinese, and the purchase of cooking utensils, and providing accommodation. We had to keep a large staff in the offices and we provided them with food. Under miscellaneous charges, the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps cost \$1,251 and the Police Reserve, compensation allowances, \$1,425. This includes "extra" payment to the Government contractor at the Government Civil Hospital, Printing and stationery, reporting fees, Court fees, extra coole hire, refreshments to delegates, etc., amounted to \$11,072. That made a total expenditure of \$33,919.

The vote was approved without discussion.

250 REVOLVERS FOR THE POLICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,000 in aid of the Police, Other Charges, Arms.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a payment for 250 revolvers; arms for the Force.

Approved.

POST OFFICE CHARGES DURING THE STRIKE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum \$3,150 in aid of the following votes:—

Post Office, other charges	\$ 900.00
coole hire	2,000.00
Transport: Post Office	2,000.00
On account of Post Office, Special Expenditure, safe for Sheungwan Branch Office	250.00
Total	\$3,150.00

The CHAIRMAN: The first two items were incurred during the strike. We had to pay considerably more for handling mail, and since the strike the hire of motor boats and launches has been considerably raised. The Department is doing much more than it used in bringing mails from ships, instead of requiring the ships to land them. The safe for the Sheungwan branch office was safe for the Sheungwan branch office was required as they keep a certain amount of cash in hand over-night, after making up.

The vote was approved.

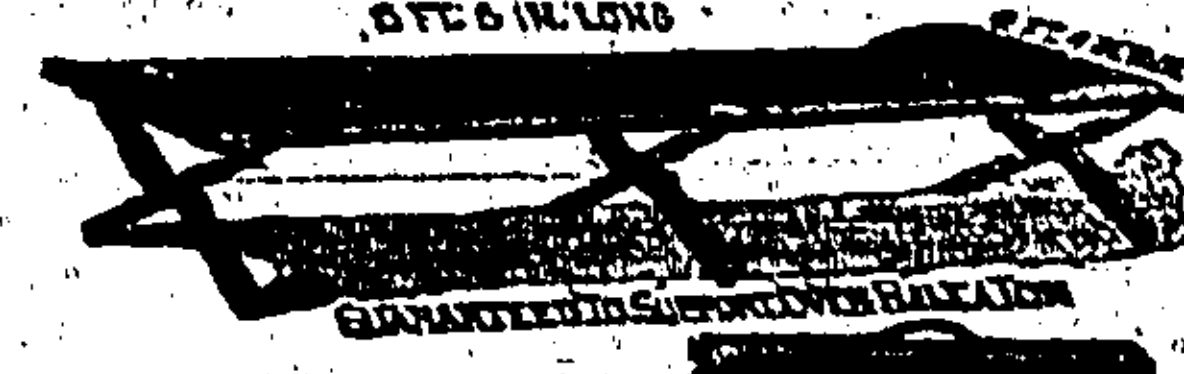
The proceedings then terminated.

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MOSQUITO FRAME AND CURTAIN

COMPLETE \$17.00 COMPLETE

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS

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We have received our new stock of the celebrated

"MATTAMAC"

RAINCOATS

IN ALL SIZES.

"Mattamac" Raincoats are extremely light, wonderfully strong and provide the wearer with complete weather protection.

Price \$25.

THERE ARE ALSO
GABERDINES, RUBBEROID,
STORMPROOFS, etc.
Price \$19.75.

UMBRELLAS, GOLOSSES,

BLACK AND BROWN

WATERPROOF BOOTS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. EDWARD WILLIAM ALDERSON has been appointed ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER of the above Company.
 By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Chairman.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. COLIN FRANK PRATT has been appointed MANAGER of the HONGKONG HOTEL.
 By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Chairman.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. SIDNEY HUBERT REWER has been appointed MANAGER of the PEAK HOTEL.
 By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Chairman.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1922.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the hot weather, the SUNDAY Services at 8 A.M. and at 11 A.M. will be suspended and a Special Service including Holy Communion will be held each SUNDAY at 9 A.M.
 By Order of the Church Council,
A. J. S. STEARN, Chaplain.
H. U. EARLE, Hon. Secretary.
 [1137]

TO LET.
NO. 37, WYNDHAM STREET, TWO STORED PROPEAN HOUSE, containing 4 Big Rooms with Bathrooms, Kitchens and Servants Quarters. Suitable for Offices or Private Residences. Rent reasonable.
 Apply to
COMPTON & CO.,
Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
 [1107]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after SUNDAY, the 18th instant, the Supply of Water to that portion of the RIDGE MAIN DISTRICTS, lying between Arundel Street and Bead Street will be controlled by bringing the RIDGE MAINS into operation and that Water will be turned on to each RIDGE MAIN daily at Two Conserving Hours. Information as to the Hours of Supply to any Particular Property may be obtained on application at the Office of the Water Authority, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, or at the Tung Wah Hospital.
T. L. PERKINS,
 Water Authority.
 Public Works Department,
 Hongkong, 16th June, 1922. [1135]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after SATURDAY, the 17th instant, the Supply of Water in Kowloon will be turned on in the Public Mains during the following hours only:
 From the East side of Corporation Road to and including Ho Mun Tin.
 South of Gascoigne and Austin Roads.
 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
T. L. PERKINS,
 Water Authority.
 Public Works Department,
 Hongkong, June 16th, 1922. [1136]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer

"CALGHAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Hols' Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th June. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th June will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th July, or they will not be recognized.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1922. [1123]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.
 CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.
 The Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. JOAO J. BASTO to be a Partner in our concern.
NORONHA & CO.
 Hongkong, 16th June, 1922. [1123]

NOTICE.

I have this day REMOVED my Office to No. 4A, Des Vaux Road CENTRAL (2nd floor).
G. R. HAYWOOD,
 Solicitor.
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1126]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A NEW EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, July 8th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.
 Entries close Tuesday, June, 27th. [1125]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 2691 for 300 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. W. HAWK of 77, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. W. HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
W. E. ROBERTS,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1129]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH MILK.—Also in the following forms: Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter and Sour.

FRESH CREAM.—Full rich.

BUTTER.—Daisy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.
CHEESE.—Gruyere, Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Stilton, Comolomizer and Picnic.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

A. G. DA ROCHA
 AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
 No. 2A, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 3391

WEEKLY AUCTIONS,
TUESDAYS:
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS:
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
 FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th June, 1922. [1123]

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from 17th June, 1922, on the following descriptions of annual advertisements namely:

Government Notifications.
 Municipal Notifications.
 Official Notifications.
 Legal Notices.
 Company Notifications.
 Association, Club and Society Notices.

Title of course, does not affect the charges made for text set spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

ADVERT.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, SO, SQ.

ENGLISH LADY would take charge of Children on voyage to England in return for first class passage. Apply Box S.W., c/o Daily Press Office. [174]

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to A.B.C. care of the office of this Paper. Beginners need not apply. [173]

FOR SALE.—Two Houses, Nos. 6 and 7, Bowen Road with garden and tennis court attached. For further particulars apply to Comptons, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. [171]

TO LET.—175, Peak, fully furnished, from 1st July for nine months, moderate terms, or will sell. Phone 2740 for appointment to view and particulars. [172]

FOR SALE.—BUICK ROADSTER in good condition and running order. Can be seen by appointment at Hongkong Electric Light Station, North Point. [168]

FOR SALE.—Magazine Gap, HOUSE with Tennis Court. Immediate possession. Apply Box S.T., c/o Daily Press Office. [165]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings—Apply HARRY WICKING & Co.

TO LET.
OFFICE ROOMS on 3rd Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, No. 4, Queen's Road Central. To be let. Occupation from 15th July. For particulars apply to BANK OF CHINA. [1130]

TO LET.
NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wanchai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPTON & CO., DEPARTMENT of Banque de l'Indo-Chine. [1038]

TO LET.
 From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE OF 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Vanandals to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. [436]
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co

FOR SALE.
ABSOLUTELY NEW

(1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Bore, 225 per inch.
 (2) Two 60 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 KW. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with belt of board held rheostat for each machine.
 (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.
 Apply to Bolinders
 c/o Daily Press Office
 340

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June 1920), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space exceeded, they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tram-car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road, Central. ADVT.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S LOTION

for

PRICKLY HEAT.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Has 'been well and favourably known for many years.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Rd., C. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17th, 1922.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN JAPAN.

JAPAN is now provided with a new Cabinet and we have in the cables to-day a general outline of its foreign policy. There is no mention of its domestic policy, but it was on this that Viscount TAKAHASHI's Cabinet came to grief. The late Premier's idea of a united Cabinet was a Cabinet which would do exactly what he wanted it to go, and the fact that there was a revolt against his despotic rule disheartened him. He was, moreover, dissatisfied, of course, with all the criticism that has been showered upon his administration. According to the Japanese papers the Premier threw all the blame for his failure on the other members of the Cabinet, who would not resign when he asked them to and who would not agree to the framing of a new policy. These complaints must be taken at their face value, however. It is quite true that the Premier wished to get rid of some of the Ministers, but it is not clear that these Ministers were obstructive to any change of policy. It seems rather that their unpopularity with certain sections of the community was the reason why the Premier wished to get rid of them. In regard to framing a new policy, Viscount TAKAHASHI did not in any of his public speeches show any desire to listen to the criticisms of his administration, especially on its economic side. In fact, he rather rebuffed these criticisms and defended the policy he was following as the best for the country. For him now to turn round and say that he has been frustrated in framing a new policy, savours of weakness. What appears chiefly to have annoyed the Viscount was that the dissensions in the Cabinet should have received publicity, a matter unprecedented, he says, since the beginning of the

Cabinet system. He may find comfort in the fact that such disclosures are common all over the world, and that Japan has never been through a Cabinet crisis before without the papers being filled with more or less imaginary gossip as to what the Cabinet Ministers said to each other. The Premier also seemed to resent the advice that was offered him. Even the Governors of the provinces, he complained, when they met in council in Tokyo, put forward obstructive arguments instead of doing what they were told. At the meetings of the Privy Councilors impracticable suggestions were brought forward, and even the minor officials in the various State Departments neglected their duties in their discussions as to what should be done to make the administration popular. His own political party had even turned on him, and although he loved them all as a father, for was he not their President?—yet they contradicted him and obstructed him at every turn. On the whole, therefore, he considered that he had better resign as testimony to the ingratitude of his colleagues and his party.

Nothing in the ex-Premier's remarks indicates that he in any way suspected his policy to be at fault, although the whole Press of the country, apart from the extremely loyalist organs, had protested ceaselessly against an economic policy which is described as "grinding the poor for the sake of the capitalists." The Premier's policy, it was asserted, aimed at saving the capitalists from paying the penalty for their greediness by helping them to maintain prices at the expense of the consumer. Large sums had been advanced for this purpose and a general encouragement had been given to reductions in output. Customs duties on foreign goods have been raised in several instances to prevent the domestic manufacturers suffering from what is called "unfair" competition. All this, of course, has tended to raise prices, with the result that in Japan to-day prices are higher than in any other country, although there is no reason why it should be so, apart from the policy followed by the Government. When Viscount TAKAHASHI's attention was called to this he invariably endeavoured to shuffle out of the difficulty either by protesting that prices were not high compared with the general economic state of the world, or by producing some extraordinary economic argument that high prices were to the advantage of the country. How far they are from this is shown by the state of the foreign trade of Japan. Imports are pouring in while exports are dwindling, and Japan's specie is slowly but surely dwindling to pay for the excess of imports, which her other revenue from abroad by no means covers. Market after market has been lost solely because Japan, at her present prices, cannot compete with foreign countries. This has meant the shutting down of factories or the reduction of employees, and the rising tide of unemployment, it is said, will become a serious problem next winter unless something is done in the meanwhile. With the difficulties in the east of living facing them there has naturally been considerable unrest among the workers. The petition of the man who committed suicide by blowing himself to pieces with a bomb at the gates of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo has been published. It is a rambling document, evidently written by a man suffering from a brain-storm, but it contained an indictment of the economic policy of the Government which was true in the main, that it was driving the poor into the arms of rebellion. The general unrest throughout the country is recognised, but instead of being assigned to the proper cause, the grinding of the poor, it is ascribed to pure perversity in running after strange ideas which are not of indigenous origin. All such erroneous opinions, in the view of the late Minister of Justice and the Procurator-General, must be rigorously stamped out, and this is certainly being attempted, the efforts of the police authorities being much more strongly directed to the investigation of dangerous thoughts than to the capture of the common or garden criminal, who has lately been very active. What members of the late Cabinet failed to see was that the root of the trouble lies in the economic position and that the Government is responsible for the economic position. They talked freely about the national idea and the necessity of keeping them healthy without seeing that healthiness of thought, from their point of view, arises from a healthy surrounding.

Thirty cases of plague a day, it is said, are being reported at Wuchow.

A shroff employed in the Hip Cheung Firm of No. 98, Main Street, Siwanho, is said to have absconded late on Thursday night with money amounting to \$3,400.

It is announced that Mr. W. E. Alderson has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Mr. C. F. Pratt, Manager of the Hotel, and Mr. S. H. Huber, Manager of the Peak Hotel.

On Thursday morning the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir William Brunyate), accompanied by Mr. S. W. Tao, visited the Civil Governor of Canton and presented the annual report on the Canton Government scholars at the University. H.E. the Civil Governor has forwarded a cheque in payment of the scholarships up to August 31st, 1922.

The sale has just been concluded of a block of buildings between the Asiatic Petroleum Company's new site in Queen's Road Central and the Colonial Dispensary. The price paid for the block is \$721,000 and the purchaser is a prominent local Chinese. The property in question is part of the Balfour Estate, managed by Messrs. Lindsay and Davis. It is understood that it is the intention of the purchaser to replace the present two-storied building by a modern seven-storied structure. The present tenants have been given notice to quit at the end of the year.

A book entitled "The War Against Opium" written and edited by the Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has just been published. It is claimed for it that it gives full and accurate information concerning the campaign against the traffic in opium and other narcotics. The subject is treated from an impartial standpoint which is non-party, non-sectarian and non-national, favouring no cause but the reduction of narcotic production to medicinal requirements. The book commences with a brief historical account of the Opium Trade and gives full information with an accompanying map on the present state of opium cultivation in China and of the wide-spread trade in morphine. There are chapters on the attitude of the different Governments, chiefly Great Britain, India, Japan and the United States. Detailed information is given concerning the Opium Monopolies of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States, Malacca, and Kwangtung and Yunnan. There are chapters on the Medical and Legal aspects of the trade in narcotics. A full Appendix contains various documents of importance, such as the Hague Opium Convention, the Dangerous Drugs Act, Article 295 of the Versailles Treaty and other documents valuable for reference. By its careful and up-to-date collection of facts and documents it forms an indispensable handbook for all who are in any way interested in Chinese problems, and in a subject which has been set as one of the most important tasks of the League of Nations. It is a work whose possession is essential to all desirous of securing an accurate view of the drug traffic, whether they favour the efficient control of the production of narcotics, their manufacture and sale or not. The book of about 250 pp. is illustrated by photographs and has a well prepared index.

CRUELTY AT THE CENTRAL MARKET.

BOILING FOWLS ALIVE.

One does not expect to find gross acts of cruelty in such a place as the Central Market of Hongkong, a place which is under Government supervision, and directly under the control of the Sanitary Department. Yet if any person who has the interests of dumb creatures at heart, cares to visit the market at the busiest hours of the day, say, at eleven o'clock in the morning or three o'clock in the afternoon, they will witness tortures of the most fiendish kind being carried out by the Chinese bird slaughterers in the slaughter-house on the right hand side of the top floor as you enter from Des Vaux Road Central.

There you will see geese, chickens, pigeons, and small game-birds being tossed alive into cauldrons of boiling water and stirred round and pushed under water with a stick.

Sick of the whole business a representative of the Daily Press after watching the cruel acts of torture for some ten minutes on Thursday manifested with one of the torturers, but his only reply was to stir the poor flapping creatures with greater vigour and to say with a grin—"Me no save." He had a little more "save" when a spot or two of the scalding water was thrown on to his hand by the bird that still flapped its wings when taken out of the water for plucking.

The system of killing the birds is humane enough if the butchers had only the patience to wait until the creatures were dead before placing them in the boiling water, but the point is that half of them do not. At least 40 per cent. of the birds killed in the course of ten minutes' observation on Thursday were rushed from the boiling water and plunged into the scalding water whilst they still kicked and flapped in their death throes.

The Overseer in charge of the Market—Mr. Johnson—who was afterwards seen in regard to the matter said he did his utmost to prevent these acts of cruelty, but directly this back was turned, the butchers were just as bad as ever. "To prevent the cruelty," he said, "it is necessary to have a man on duty in the slaughter-house all-day long."

Cannot the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take the necessary measures to put a stop to these disgraceful practices?

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
THE MT. EVEREST EXPEDITION.
ATTAINS RECORD HEIGHT.

LONDON, June 15th.
General Bruce (ex-Airforce Officer) the leader of the Mount Everest Expedition, reports that two Europeans and a Gurkha, employing oxygen, attained the record height of 27,900 feet. The calculated height of Mount Everest is 29,000 feet.

EARLIER CABLES.
THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
CONSTITUTION CONFORMS TO TREATY.

LONDON, June 15th.
Following a joint conference between the British and Irish signatories to the Treaty at Downing Street this morning, Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced that the Irish Constitution conformed to the Treaty. The Constitution will be published in tomorrow's newspapers. Meanwhile he would postpone his Irish statement pending the completion of the Irish elections on Tuesday, after which he would be able to give a better account of the position.

SOUTHERNERS NOT SATISFIED.

Representatives of the Southern Irish Unionists, who participated in the London negotiations, have written Mr. Churchill saying that they fully recognise the concessions made, but are not satisfied that any Senate constituted as proposed by popular election with powers so strictly limited can afford genuine protection to the minorities in Ireland.

DRAFT OF SOUTH IRISH CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, June 15th.
The draft of the South Irish Constitution has been published. The preamble gives the Anglo-Irish Treaty of law and any provision, constitution or law conflicting with the Treaty will be void. The Constitution states that the Irish Free State is a co-equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The national languages of the Irish and English are equally recognised as official and men and women have equal rights of citizenship, including suffrage. No law may discriminate between religions. Both Chambers will be elected by proportional representation but the Senate will be chosen by citizens over thirty years of age from a nominated panel. Half the members of the first Senate; however, will be nominated by the Premier and the other half elected by the Chamber in accordance with the proportional representation principle. Parliamentarians, including the Parliament to be elected tomorrow, must take the oath, cabled on December 6th. The Crown will be represented by a Governor-General whose powers will be similar to the Governor-General of Canada. The Free State will not be required to participate in any war without the assent of its Parliament, except in the event of actual invasion. The Executive Council will consist of not more than twelve Ministers. The President of the Council will be nominated by the Chamber, while the Vice-President and two other Ministers who will be members of the Chamber, will be nominated by the president and others as a Committee impartially representing the Chamber.

THE LOWERED BANK RATE.

LONDON, June 15th.
The reduction in the Bank-rate (mentioned in yesterday's cable messages), was largely unexpected. It is now the lowest since January, 1914, when it stood at 5 per cent. This is generally welcomed as assisting a trade revival and releasing money for foreign and colonial ventures. The Bank was undoubtedly influenced by the recent reduction in American money rates. Another factor is believed to have been the Government's desire to facilitate the funding debt in order to avoid undermining confidence in gilt-edged securities in view of the large loan operations now ending, also the big Indian loan at present being marketed.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN'S FLIGHT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 15th.
The Portuguese airmen, continuing their flight down the coast, have arrived at Victoria.

FAMOUS AVIATORS' CONSEQUENCES.

CORTEGE EXTENDS FOR TWO MILES.

Adelaide, June 15th.
The streets were thronged with dense crowds from an early hour at the funeral of Sir Ross Smith. Flags were at half-mast and business premises closed, while the Court adjourned at mid-day as a token of respect.

After a brief service at the Cathedral, the cortege, preceded by a firing party, started for the cemetery. The coffin, on which were Sir Ross Smith's decorations and personal equipment and numerous wreaths, was borne on a R.A.F. trailer and escorted by members of the Air Force. Official and private carriages followed the procession, which was two miles in length.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE SUE FOR LIBEL.

BY ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS' DIRECTORS.

LONDON, June 15th.
The recent session of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association is recalled by an announcement that Mr. Walter Fish and Sir Andrew Caird, Director and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Associated Newspapers, have issued writs for libel against Lord Northcliffe. The Associated Newspapers comprise the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News* and the *Weekly Dispatch*. The complainants continue to exercise their functions.

GERMAN FINANCE CONTROL.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

PARIS, June 15th.
The Reparation Commission's notes to Germany says that the questions of the control of German expenditure and revenue and the export of German capital will be investigated by a guarantee committee acting in conjunction with the German Government. The Commission awaits detailed proposals for decreasing the deficit in the German railway and postal estimates.

THE NEXT OLYMPIAD.

FRENCH CHAMBER VOTES

PARIS, June 15th.
The Chamber has voted ten million francs for the preliminary expenses of the 1924 Olympiad.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

CONFERENCE OPENS AT PALACE OF PEACE.

THE HAGUE, June 15th.
The Conference on the Russian question was opened at the Palace of Peace. The Dutch Foreign Minister, who was subsequently elected Chairman, on the British delegates' proposal, welcomed the delegates on behalf of H.M. the Queen, the British, French and Italian representatives thanking him. The sitting only lasted one hour.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

FATAL AFFRAY AT UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15th.
A train carrying new miners to a mine in Garcon County, Utah, was ambushed, the mine guard killed, and two passengers wounded. The Governor has proclaimed martial law in the coal district. It is believed that the assailants were sympathisers with the strikers.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROCEED WITH MEASURE.

LONDON, June 15th.
In the House of Commons in reply to questions, notwithstanding the Government defeat on May 16th, Mr. Lloyd George said he had decided to proceed with the Teachers' Superannuation Bill in view of the Select Committee's report.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH.

THE VATICAN INTERVENES.

WARSAW, June 15th.
According to the newspapers, the Vatican has intervened with Moscow on behalf of Ceplak, the Catholic Archbishop of Petrograd, who was recently arrested by the Soviet authorities.

BRITISH MINERS ON STRIKE.

AN INTER-UNION SQUABBLE.

LONDON, June 15th.
Ten thousand miners have struck in South Wales owing to the refusal of certain members of a Craftsmen's Union, to join the Miners' Federation.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 15th.
At Nottingham, the home team defeated Northants by nine wickets.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

PEKING, June 15th.
The fighting at Shanhaikwan has developed into one of the fiercest battles in the civil war. There have been very heavy casualties. The Chihli forces are confident of a speedy victory.

A report received in Peking from Fengtien states that the Chihli troops have been forced to retreat, and traffic to east and central Manchuria has been resumed.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF FENGTIEN TROOPS.

PEKING, June 15th.
After a lull of thirty-six hours, the Chihli forces heavily bombarded the Fengtien forces with guns, yesterday afternoon from the left bank, where the former are now in a strong position. The Chihli forces outnumber the Fengtien troops and Chinese and foreign reports indicate an early defeat of the latter unless they retire.

CHINA'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

FUNDS TO MEET EXPENSES.

PEKING, June 15th.
As the result of negotiations between the Chairman and representatives of the Finance Ministry arrangements have been made for the allocation of \$100,000 to the Senate and \$200,000 to the House of Representatives to meet Parliamentary expenses, including travelling for members from distant places.

A Peking telegram states that Li Yuanlung declares that he is merely the Provisional President, pending the appointment of another man. Therefore, he will not accept any salary, will not organise bodyguards and will not appoint any member of his party to official rank.

THE FIRST TUCHAN TO RETIRE.

SHANGHAI, June 15th.
The Shanghai Journal of Commerce learns from Hangchow that Li Yonzhang has resigned and placed his seal in the hands of the Civil Governor.

announcing that he first advocated the abolition of Tuchans and would set the example. The Civil Governor has refused to accept the seal.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

OBSERVING WASHINGTON AGREEMENTS.

TOKYO, June 15th.
The Premier has issued a statement saying that Japan's foreign policy is substantially established and the new Cabinet will generally follow its predecessor in co-operating with the League of Nations Covenant and the Washington agreements to continue to develop concord between nations and make steady progress in armament reduction, relieving mankind's difficulties and burden.

AN EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

"We deeply sympathise with the Russians in their sufferings and privations, and hope they will speedily realise relief. We will endeavour to expedite an amicable adjustment of the problems in Siberia." The Premier expressed an earnest hope for China's tranquility and national unity by the efforts of her own people, and said the principles enunciated at Washington, especially regarding China, are the fundamental policies of Japan.

AUSTRALIA'S FAR EAST TRADE COMMISSIONER.

SENATOR BAKHAP'S REPORT.

MELBOURNE, June 15th.
It is understood that the report made by Senator Bakhap, who recently officially visited China, exonerates Mr. Little, the Australian Trade Commissioner from all charges levelled at him by a dopastmental officer.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO CURTAILED WORKING HOURS.

STOCKHOLM, June 15th.
The International Cotton Congress discussed the effect of a short time work on textile production. The British delegates contending that this procedure prejudicially affected the employers, operatives, and the country, and benefited other countries where such restriction was not applied.

CONGRESS DEPRECATES LEGISLATIVE REGULATION.

The Congress agreed that there should be a uniform system, but deprecated legislative regulation of hours, and a committee was detailed to draft a resolution.

SUGGESTION TO INCREASE INDIAN PRODUCTION.

Mr. Holroyd, one of the delegates, in referring to the precarious cotton production of the world, particularly the American production, said that in his opinion every effort should be made to extend cotton growing to India. He said that the Indian staple was too short for the Lancashire trade, but it was good enough for many other countries. An increase in the Indian crop would release a corresponding amount of other growths.

POSSIBILITIES OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION.

He suggested that the Federation investigate the favourable possibilities of extensive cotton growing in China, and the great dependence which was placed on the Egyptian cotton. He also directed attention to the alarming increase in the American mills' consumption of their own crops.

BRITISH BORNEAN BECOMES CAMBRIDGE WRANGLER.

LONDON, June 15th.
Mr. A. G. D. West, a native of British Borneo is among the thirty-five Cambridge Wranglers.

MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

PROVINCIAL TOUR FOR CHINESE BLIND BAND.

LONDON, June 15th.
The "Africa and East" Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, organised by the Church Missionary Society, has concluded. It was a most complete success, being attended by 250,000 visitors. A Chinese blind band was the greatest attraction, and is now commencing a year's tour in the provinces.

"DESPATCH" COMMISSIONED FOR HONGKONG.

TO RELIEVE H.M.S. "CURLEW."

LONDON, June 15th.
The new light cruiser *Despatch*, 4,705 tons, built at Govan, has been commissioned at Chatham for the China Station, relieving H.M.S. *Curlew*.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, June 15th.
The Colonial Secretary has appointed Sir Frank Swettenham as Chairman of a Committee to organise the Far Eastern group of colonies in connection with the Empire Exhibition.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

DEATH OF REV. SAMUEL COULING.

SHANGHAI, June 15th.
The death occurred yesterday of the Rev. Samuel Couling, M.A., of *Encyclopaedia Sinica* fame. He was aged sixty-two. The deceased was engaged upon a history of Shanghai of which two volumes have so far been published. He was also editor of the *China Review* and secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society. Though interested in many directions in Chinese affairs he shrank from publicity.

THE CARPENTERS AT IT AGAIN!

MAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Apparently the striking carpenters are determined to carry on their intimidation of their more peaceful fellow workmen, who are disinclined to join the strike. Their latest act of intimidation occurred on Thursday night when a number of the strikers attacked in a deserted lane a man whom they considered a blackleg. The injured man was found in an unconscious state by the police. He was removed to hospital where he is happily found that his wounds are not as serious as they were at first thought to be. His assailants have not been arrested.

MACAO'S REPLY TO CANTON.

THE ANSWERS TO THE FIVE DEMANDS.

Following is a translation of the reply given by the Macao Government to the Note of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Kwangtung Province, dated the 10th inst., and forwarded to the Vice-Consul for Portugal in Canton:

The Government of this Colony has been and continues to be animated by the most ardent wishes to strengthen the close relations of friendship, which have united Portugal to China for centuries.

The despatch of the 3rd inst. in reply to that of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, dated the 31st May last, was written having the said feelings in mind.

With much regret this Government sees that the Government of the Province of Kwangtung continues to give greater credence to utterly unfounded information, and perhaps purposely, destined to prejudice that secular friendship, than to the very minute and entirely truthful narration contained in the said despatch.

The Macao Government has tried to collect with the greatest exactitude all the elements conducive to ascertain the events which have taken place in this city, since the 25th May last; and after a thorough investigation, in which it has heard the evidence of Portuguese, Chinese and other foreigners who saw the incidents, it is able to state, without fear of any substantiated contradiction, that the said events took place as were explained in the said despatch to the Government of Kwangtung, dated the 3rd inst.

In repeating, therefore, the statement that nearly all the news which has been given to the Government of Kwangtung by its informers, is incomplete and absolutely without any foundation, and in maintaining all that has been stated by the Government of this Colony on this matter, I cannot help considering that it was only by relying on the said erroneous information that the five conditions mentioned in the despatch of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs were made; and I am rather inclined to think that there are no motives for considering those conditions.

Notwithstanding this, the Macao Government wishing to show that it is desirous of resolving everything in good friendship and in a peaceful way, will refer in a special manner to each of the said conditions, trusting that the justice of its reply will be taken into due consideration by His Excellency the Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

1.—This Government again affirms that the soldiers and police who, on the 25th and 26th ult., were guarding the Chip Shing Police Station, after seeing the Commander of the Company to which the soldiers belonged disarmed, assaulted and overwhelmed by the crowd, after hearing some shots among the mutineers, this fact being established and a soldier being shot dead; only after seeing the large crowd fall upon them to overwhelm and disarm them, some of the soldiers having to step back, and not to be overwhelmed and subjugated; I say, it was only then that they opened fire. Some shots were at first fired into the air; but, unfortunately, they did not succeed in stopping the onrush of the crowd.

As was previously mentioned in its despatch of the 3rd inst., the Macao Government regrets that such pressing circumstances had caused the need for the employment of firearms; but for its own defence the troops had to do so by force, and the long hours during which the soldiers stood on foot and without any food, subject to insults and threats from thousands of mutineers show their discipline very clearly and also their amicable feelings as against the barbarous feelings of which the Kwangtung Government unjustly accuses them.

The firing lasted only a short time, it ceased as soon as the crowd went away and dispersed; the soldiers then took up their former positions which the advance of the crowd had compelled them to move from. From these positions the soldiers advanced only to go piously to collect the dead and carry away the wounded, thus showing a clear conception of these duties as well as their humanitarian feelings.

What I have just said is what has truthfully occurred; and, therefore, the bases on which His Excellency the Civil Governor of Kwangtung has made his request are wanting. If these bases were true, it would have been a case of mere trap, it would have been a case of cruelty; and, in such an event, the Portuguese Authorities would have been truly under responsibility. But such is not so and the question is limited to an incident of internal order, which it behooves only the Portuguese Government to see to and which in no way can affect the prestige of the Government of the Province of Kwangtung.

2.—The aforesaid considerations and the investigations so far carried out, which have followed the rigorous course of the Law, show that the hypothesis of criminal guilt on the part of the forces should be excluded; but proceedings both Military and Civil have been instituted, and if any among the Officers, troops or any other employees, should be found to have been guilty, the Portuguese Courts of Justice offer sufficient guarantees that the most rigorous justice will be observed.

3.—With regard to the third condition, the Macao Government can only consider it as a request of the Kwangtung Government, showing the expression of really noble feeling, not only of charity but also of compassion toward the victims and their families. This Government is animated also by similar feelings and it would not permit that the families, entirely innocent of the guilt of their malicious chiefs, should suffer any privations because of the loss of and the impossibility of working on the part of those who were their protectors.

An important century-old charitable institution of this city, "The Santa Casa da Misericordia," an institution which is subsidised by this Government; and which is indefatigable in its efforts to alleviate the fate of all those who are destitute of means, extending its protection to all those who have need of it, not only Portuguese but Chinese also, has already taken notice of this matter. This Government has been informed that the said charitable institution has already had intercourse with the Chinese Hospital Keng Hui, in order that, through its medium, it may become conversant with those who are in want, so that they may be provided for.

Therefore, the Kwangtung Government may rest assured that the families of the dead, as well as of those who have been wounded will be provided for.

4.—In reiterating that the behaviour of the African soldiers in this Colony has always been correct and well disciplined, and that it is not inferior to that of European soldiers of any nationality, I beg to inform His Excellency the Civil Governor of Kwangtung that the organisation of the military forces, both at home and in the Colonies, belongs to the exclusive competence of the Government of the Portuguese Republic.

5.—Referring, lastly, to the fifth condition to which the despatch of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs alludes, noting that I do not see any connection with the events I am dealing with, I will state that this matter has already been previously treated between the Macao Government and that of Kwangtung; and at present I can only repeat what has been stated by the Macao Government in the last part of its despatch of the 8th December, 1921. I add, in view of the opportunity to declare that the wishes of this Government in maintaining the same course as formerly manifested, remain unaltered.

In concluding this despatch, may I be permitted to state how it hurts the feelings of the Portuguese people to note the cruel persistence with which the Government of the Province of Kwangtung affirms, as from very reliable sources, that the Portuguese soldiers have caused the wounded and caused the death of a large number of individuals after the grave events of the 25th May last and also afterwards.

This Government solemnly affirms, and does so, in face of the judicial proceedings, that not one wound—even the slightest—was made with side-arms, to those who had been wounded by bullets during the grave and sad night of the 25th ult. I add, in view of the public order of Macao, and therefore that none of those who had been hit by bullets were "afterwards" bayoneted till they died.

The medical examination of the dead and of the wounded proves this, and the fact that no violent act was necessary, on the morning of the 29th May, after the fact, in defending itself from the mutinous crowd; was obliged to fire also proves this.

Founding its statement on the enquiry which has already been instituted, in which there is evidence of witnesses, all of them Chinese, who saw the incident between the African soldier and the Chinese woman, this Government declares that the information conveyed to the Government of the Province of Kwangtung are really fantastic in that part which relates that the said soldier insulted to the woman by the soldier, as well as about her social standing and the place of the incident.

It refers to a prostitute named Chan Si Mui, registered in the Commissariat of Police of this city and belonging to the brothel No. 25, Rose Alley. The incident took place, not on the China Merchants' Wharf, which is situated right alongside the Chip Shing Police Station, but in the interior of the said Alley, away from it, in the Coluan Alley, which is near Rose Alley; the woman was standing near the door of brothel No. 25 of that Alley. The soldier simply took hold of the arm of the prostitute, who was already known to him; and immediately a Chinaman, who was near by pushed the soldier, who fell down. In this way the incident began. The soldier was afterwards assaulted by other Chinamen and chased to the crossing of 5th October Street and the Almeida Ribeiro Street. It was then that he was arrested together with the Chinaman, Chau Kiang, who was still assaulting him.

From this simple recounting of the facts respecting two of the points in which the greatest stress is laid by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Province of Kwangtung, His Excellency the Civil Governor of that Province can value the exactitude of all the other information which His Excellency has been able to gather.

Lastly, the Macao Government repeats that the incidents which have taken place, although they are very lamentable, represent merely a grave problem of internal order which it was compelled to meet, and it thinks that they cannot give any cause to alter the good relations of friendship which for many centuries have united so closely the Portuguese and the Chinese Governments.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) LUIZ ANTONIO DE MACAULHAES, CORREA.
(Administering the Government of Macao.)
Macao Government House,
15th June, 1922.
To the Vice-Consul for Portugal, Canton.

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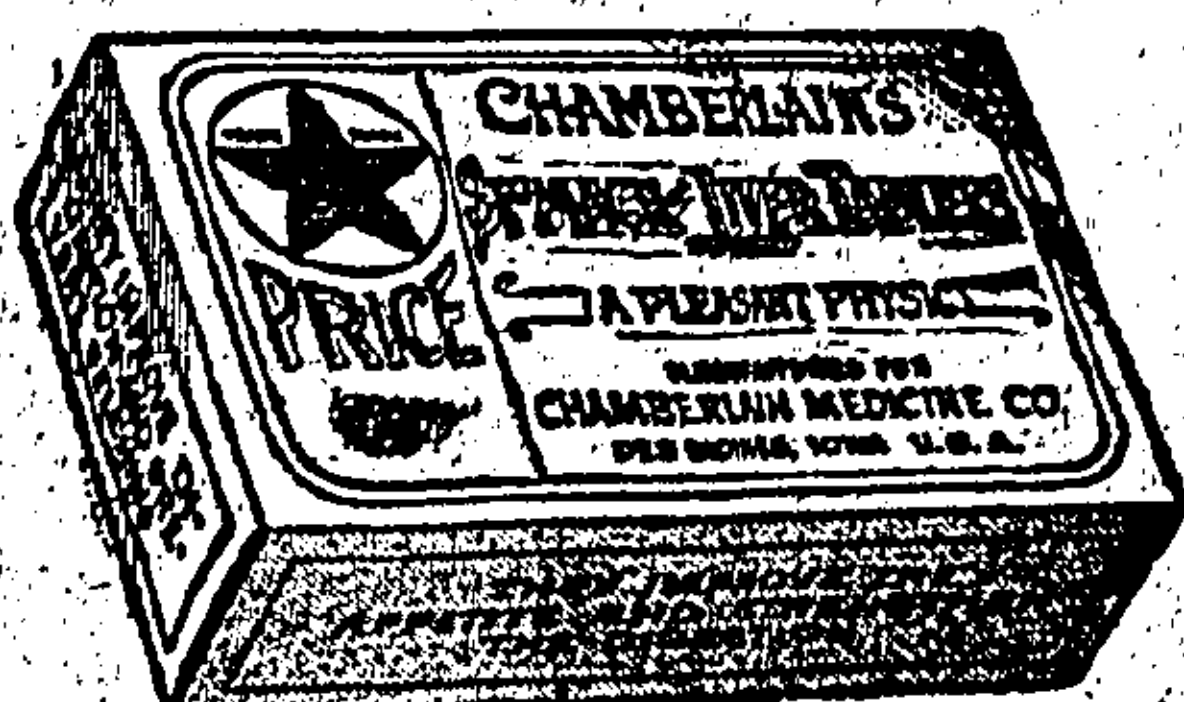
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OUR LOAD OF DEBT.

"STRANGLING INDUSTRY."

SIR E. GEDDES ON HIS REPORT.

Sir Eric Geddes was the principal guest of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers at luncheon on May 9th. He made an important speech, devoting the greater part of his remarks to the report of the Geddes Committee. Previously he was presented on behalf of the Chamber with a specially-made axe, which, it was humorously pointed out, was Sheffield-made, both haft and blade.

There had been allegations of inaccuracies in regard to the report, said Sir Eric, but his colleagues and himself could find no material way in which they thought that either their report was wrong or that it could not be acted upon. The Government had given effect to reductions of £22,000,000. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer acted in the spirit of his Budget speech, heavy reductions in the coming year might be looked to with confidence. Referring to Navy economies, Sir Eric said: "War is a very remote and distant possibility; to-day, as far as the Navy is concerned, the sea and sky are both blue. You cannot get industry going with this load of debt hanging around its neck," concluded Sir Eric. "The only thing that matters in this country is to get down taxation, or we die."

Sir Eric said the Geddes Committee was in no sense a hostile body, but the members of it undertook their task as friends of the Government, and on the whole their report had received the general approbation of the Government. There had been allegations of inaccuracies, notably in the memorandum issued by the Admiralty, but the allegations contained in that document had not been proved. On the information which was given them, and on such information as had been made public since, on board lines his colleagues and himself could find no material way in which they thought that either their report was wrong, or that it could not be acted upon. What had the Government been able to do? The Government showed a reduction of £218,000,000 altogether on the whole budgeted expenditure on supply services. Of this £275,000,000 was offered by the departments themselves, prior to the appointment of a Committee; £24,000,000 was due to the setting up of the Irish Free State, and, roughly, £72,000,000 was a falling off in supplementary estimates which was anticipated during the year. This left only some £30,000,000 further actual economy on recurrent services effected after the committee had been set up. The Committee recommended means of reducing the expenditure of £500,000,000 by £100,000,000. The Government had given effect to the reductions of £225,000,000. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer acted—as Sir Eric firmly believed he was determined to act—in the spirit of his Budget speech, heavy reductions in the coming year might be looked to with confidence, but he ventured to predict that these reductions were bound to come in the two great groups which the Committee had called the Defence Force and Social Services Expenditure. The Committee held the view that full economies could not be made until one Minister was responsible to Parliament and to the country for the whole expenditure on defence.

FIGHTING SERVICES.

It could not be too clearly understood that the Committee's recommendation of a reduction of £21,000,000 in the Navy Estimates involved no reduction whatever in the number of fighting ships, and likewise no reduction in the number of men required to man those ships, on the estimates. "It has been represented," said Sir Eric, "that our recommendations would have destroyed the Navy, but on the facts I have given, and they are, we believe, incontrovertible, the fighting ships of the Navy from battle cruiser to submarine, would have been exactly on the same footing as before the war, and in accordance with the views of our naval advisers necessary on modern standards to maintain the standard of efficiency aimed at by the Government. As regards the Navy, we recommended a reduction of £21,000,000 plus any savings which resulted from the Washington Conference. The Navy has given a reduction of £16,000,000, including the Washington Conference. In the expenditure which we allowed, moreover, was included £12,000,000 for battleships alone, which cannot, we understand, be proceeded with this year, which accounts for the major portion of their alleged savings. So far as I can see, the naval real economy is only some £4,000,000 per annum, and war is a very remote and distant possibility; to-day, as far as the Navy is concerned, the sea and sky are both blue." As regarded the Army, the Committee recommended a reduction of £20,000,000 plus any reductions due to a revision of garrisons abroad. The Army had given a reduction of approximately half this sum, including adjustment in various garrisons abroad. It could not be too clearly pointed out again in this connection that the Committee's recommendations did not involve the reduction of any of the normal requirements abroad of organised fighting units of the Army. So far as man-power was concerned, both in the case of the Navy and the Army, their recommendations were mainly directed to a lopping-off of the excesses and a cutting down of the lavish use of man-power which the years of war had brought about.

Sir Eric Geddes proceeded to refer to the proposed reduction for education. "We have been represented," he said, "as desirous of ruthlessly cutting down education, of depriving children of adequate equipment for their career in life, and we repudiate any such suggestions. We do point out, however, that in education, as in all other services, waste can creep in." He did not deny for a moment that improved education was highly desirable, but it was the work of a visionary with only one eye to educate (Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN WAR REVELATIONS.

LUDENDORFF'S BREAKDOWN.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH," BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.]

On August 2nd, 1918, Ludendorff, who then had his headquarters at Avesnes, attached to the Kaiser at Spa, a special liaison officer, whose function it was to steady the tottering confidence in the supreme leadership of the army. This officer, Lieut.-Colonel Niemann, held this office till Germany's final collapse, and his memoirs, the publication of which commenced in the *Tag* to-day, seem likely to prove one of the most illuminating contributions to the history of the culminating crisis of the war.

Before leaving Avesnes Niemann had interviews with all the members of the staff who could supply him with information and ideas which would be useful to him in the fulfilment of his mission. Hindenburg was vague and referred him for details to Ludendorff. The Quartermaster-General Niemann found in a condition of painfully obvious overstrain. The lieutenant-colonel had already prepared himself with a programme which, in plain, brief language, evidently amounted to an analysis of the necessary for Germany of a purely peace. Ludendorff expressed agreement in principle with Niemann's representations, but said that he was opposed to making concessions, as that would do more harm than good.

To this Niemann retorted that peace overtures were not to be expected from the Germans, and that any proposals from Germany would have no chance of success unless they were backed up by rearmaments. He urged that Great Britain, who was the backbone of the coalition, might be placated by concessions on naval and colonial questions, and that America could be deceived by the adoption of President Wilson's Utopian ideas, which in practice would be as innocuous as the programme of The Hague Peace Conference. Ludendorff, however, merely repeated that in his opinion any sort of concessions to Britain on naval armaments would be dangerous. Niemann pressed his argument further, but found the general adamant in refusing to agree to bind himself in any way with regard to Britain. Moreover, Ludendorff was still set on keeping the Russian Baltic Provinces under German influence and maintaining some kind of exceptional relationship to Finland. He also had hopes from the renewal of the attack on Amiens.

Niemann next went to Colonel Bauer, and he confirms popular idea that this officer had enormous influence over Ludendorff, and in political matters assumed an almost dictatorial position. When Professor Delbrück said that Bauer told the people in Berlin that Ludendorff must be replaced, as he had had a nervous collapse, the colonel wrote to the papers indignantly denying that he had said anything of the kind. But it now appears that on August 2nd he talked to Niemann very much in this sense, declaring that Ludendorff urgently needed a prolonged rest, and that the question of finding a successor for him must be seriously considered.

Visiting General von Bartsch, head of the foreign political section of the staff, Niemann found him obsessed with the idea of acquisitions in the East, and left him with the impression that the bear's skin was being prematurely divided. Eventually Niemann went off to Spa without very clear ideas as to what headquarters really wanted.

A DUKE'S BOYHOOD.

In presenting a Highland and Agricultural Society long service medal to Donald Gow, sixty-three years a shepherd at the Blair Atholl estates, Perthshire, the Duke of Atholl said some of his earliest recollections as a boy took him back to nights when his brother (the late Lord George Murray) and himself slipped out of Blair Castle in their night clothes with bows and arrows to stalk the sheep in the parks. "The arrows could always be retrieved the following day from Gow, whose rage at seeing them sticking in the sheep was not always pacified by a bribe of tobacco."

children for higher positions and advancement in industry, when in the very doing of it he was going to kill the industry and the commerce to which those children would have to look for a livelihood. "The Chancellor," observed Sir Eric, "promises us further great reductions during the current year. We welcome his promise. We point out to him that until those alternative recommendations which he regards as essential are found, we look to him to make reductions in ways which have already been pointed out to him, but if there are better alternatives we welcome those improvements on what we have ourselves suggested. Apart from our recommendations, however, there are certain broad considerations which must appeal to business men. No one can predict with confidence the trend in the cost of living, but the cost of living figure taken for the estimates was 100 per cent. above the pre-war level. To-day the cost of living figure is 82 per cent. above the pre-war level. Unless great vigilance is exercised, not only by the Treasury, but also by the House of Commons and the taxpayer, our naval, military, Air Force, and educational experts will very soon find avenues down which this saving can pass. The real economists in the House of Commons will watch this, and support the Chancellor in retrieving the saving."

"You cannot get industry going with this load of debt hanging around its neck. It is strangling industry," declared Sir Eric. "The only thing that matters in this country is to get down taxation, or we die. We must run risks, but to my mind the risk which is now being run is the risk of industrial extinction."

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M.V. "GLENLUCE"	1st July.	1st July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th July.	20th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	4th July, GLENALDON, HULL, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	8th August, LONDON, BOSTON, NEW YORK & HAMBURG.	

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 15th.
Kan Yung Fat, Chinese str., 410 tons, Capt. O. Noronha, from Hoihow, with a general cargo. (Globe Navigation & Co.)
Tanaka, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. H. R. Hope, from Swatow, none—R. & S.
 June 16th.
Maizuo, British str., 1,300 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Saigon, with rice. (Fook Tai Chong).
Heiwei, Japanese str., from Canton.
Kan Yung Fat, Chinese str., 1,370 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Bangkok, with a general cargo. R. & S.
Lima Maru, Japanese str., 3,850 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.
Lokung, British str., 970 tons, Capt. F. Alexander, from Hoihow, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Mito Maru, Japanese str., 4,357 tons, Capt. R. Harakita, from Tsingtau, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.
Providence, Norwegian str., from Canton.
Siangler, Chinese str., 1,100 tons, Capt. B. Miyake, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo. Yui Tai Hong.

CLEARANCES.

June 16th.
Alahana Maru, for Shanghai.
Haijing, for Swatow.
Kaiyung, for Hoihow.
Loonyung, for Manila.
Malaga, for Balikpapan.
Mito Maru, for Macassar.
Namung, for Singapore.
Santa Maru, for Kailung.
Santa Maru, for Canton.
Sri Nand, for Bangkok.
Taihan, for Shanghai.
Takung, for Ningbo.
Tung Maru, for Bangkok.
Tung Maru, for Fushiki.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. **Bodley**, from Middeburgh, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on June 15th, and may be expected to arrive here on June 21st.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Japan** arrived at Yokohama on June 15th, at 7 a.m., left the same day at 2 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on June 22nd, at 6 a.m.
 The s.s. **Yangtze** (Blue Funnel) left Shanghai on June 15th, is due here on June 18th, and will be dispatched for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow on June 20th, at noon.
 The s.s. **Tenar** (Blue Funnel) left Shanghai on June 15th, is due here on June 18th, and will be dispatched for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg, at noon on June 20th.
 The s.s. **Belona** (Blue Funnel) left Singapore on June 14th, for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
 The s.s. **Empress** (Blue Funnel) left Singapore on June 15th, for Havre and Liverpool.
 The s.s. **City of Manchester** (Bank Line) left Suva on June 14th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on July 12th.
 The s.s. **City of Lincoln** (Bank Line) left New York on June 13th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on August 15th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bengal Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 19th.
Empress of Japan, due June 22nd.
Haruna Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.
Jama (A.P. Line), due June 17th.
Kanaka (P. & O.), due about July 1st.
Maizuo Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 22nd.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 19th.
Teneriff (N.A.M.L.), due July 15th.
Tyndareus (Blue Funnel), due June 26th.
Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 17th.
Yangtze (Blue Funnel), due June 18th.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong: 18th June, 1922, 1st Sunday after Trinity.
 Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) / Children's Services (10 a.m.) / Hymns, 4, 314, 331; Matins (11 a.m.); Responses, Feriat; Venite; Tucker (18th); Psalms, 1 Wesley, 3 Hopkins; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benedictus, Barnby; Anthem, "O Lord God," Goss; Hymns, 268.
N.B.—Psalms 1, verses 4, 7 in unison.
 Psalm 3, verses 3, 4, 7, 8 in unison.
 Hymn 269, verse 1 in unison.
 Holy Communion (12 noon): Evensong (8 p.m.); Responses, Feriat; Psalm, 4 (Monk); Tucker; Magnificat; Wesley (1st morning); Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; Hymns, 291, 538 (T 250), 19.
N.B.—Psalms 4, verses 1, 7, G.P. in unison.
 Psalm 8, verses 1, 9 in unison.
 Hymn 428, verses 1, 4, 6, 8 in unison.
 Hymn 12, verse 2 in unison. [115]
Union Church (Kennedy Road): Sunday Services, June 18th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. [114]
First Church of Christ, Scientist: MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road. Train Station. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday 6.45 p.m. [193]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1921.
 With Index, 2/- each.
 On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

Address	From
Nagatsunokichi Ichitosenkyaku, Hakonemaru	Tokio
Yoshio, c/o Shunmyomaru	Moji
Captain Sengamara, c/o Mitsui Bussan	Kobe
Tegetmeir, representing John Dickinson Company	Tientsin
Rao Krenlin	Osaka
Wetson	Shanghai
Yeung, & Police Station Hongkong	Shanghai
Guanjiao	Amoy
Tuecheongwing, Ngachukwing, Des Vieux Road Central	Shanghai
Paocheong, Queen's Road West	Shanghai
Mr. Mayuhang, 42, Bonham Road	Shanghai
Chuanho	Amoy
Chungking	Ningbo
Youngling	Osaka
Tangraming, 50, Morrison Hill Road	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

Number	Address	From
15689/23nd	Isaac Hain Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
13977/20th	Lee Eleanor Graham, Repulse Bay Hotel	Santabarcelona
8131/13th	Paul Matilda Hospital	Carnaryon

WEATHER REPORT.

June 16th, at 11.40.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok and slightly from Weihaiwei to Foochow. It has increased slightly at Haiphong.
 The depression over the Yangtze Valley deepened and moved eastward.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 16th June, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 20.56 inches, against average of 31.47 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Block	S.W. winds, fresh to moderate, squally, fair.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Baiman. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 16th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	Day	5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.74	29.69
Temperature	88	81	87
Humidity	77	81	79
Wind Direction	SW	WSW	SW
Force	3	4	4
Weather	sq	op	cl
Rain	0.07	0.00	0.02

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th... 86
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th... 81

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd June, 1922.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H.K. Time	Height	H.K. Time	Height
Satur.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	18	4 12	4 4	9 28	3 9
Mon.	19	5 22	4 5	10 23	3 7
Tues.	20	6 48	4 3	11 17	3 2
Wed.	21	8 15	4 2	0 1	2 2
Thur.	22	9 44	4 1	1 35	2 1
Fri.	23	11 15	4 1	2 15	2 4
		8 42	4 1	2 30	0 9

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	1922		W.L. June 15	W.L. June 16
	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded		
Wuchow, W. River	+79.50	-2.42	14.89	13.20
Kong moon, W. River	+14.70	-0.30	3.60	3.60
Linkingchow, N. River	+57.00	—	7.50	7.50
Samsui, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	3.50	2.50
Shaklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.93	8.79	7.71

Engineer-in-Chief.

THE RAPID THERAPY
 THERAPY NO. 1
 THERAPY NO. 2
 THERAPY NO. 3

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Vancouver	Due England
Empress Japan	June 28	July 18	Empress France July 11 July 18
Empress Asia	July 13	July 31	Empress Scotland July 23 Aug. 1
Empress Canada	July 27	Aug. 14	Empress France Aug. 8 Aug. 15
Empress Russia	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	Empress Scotland Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept. 11	Empress France Sept. 5 Sept. 12
Empress Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25	Empress Scotland Sept. 19 Sept. 26

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ship's arrival. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compliments & Drawing Rooms. Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
 OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
 "NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN" "ARMANESTAN"
 AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$277.07
 Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$920.50
 First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "CHINA"
 August 10th. July 6th.

Tahiti Service

SAN FRANCISCO TO TAHITI
 S.S. "NILE" July 22nd. August 31st.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.
 S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "ARMANESTAN"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. BURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.
 PRINCE'S BUILDING. 100, HONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT., No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT, No. 2161.
 CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL" [34]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW-YORK & BOSTON
 for NEW YORK & BOSTON
 s.s. "BOWES CASTLE" sailing on or about 30th June.
 s.s. "EGREMONT CASTLE" about 2nd half of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

s.s. "NIPPON" sailing on or about 29th June.
 FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
 s.s. "VENETIA" sailing on or about 21st June.
 s.s. "NIPPON" sailing about middle of July.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
 s.s. "UMLAZI" sailing second half of June.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
 Agents.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS TO AND FROM

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SHIZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Keelung) Wednesday, 5th July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

HAKOZAKI MARU Friday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM & BREMEN

MATSUYE MARU Tuesday, 4th July.

LIVHPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

TSURUGA MARU Tuesday, 27th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

DELEGOA MARU Thursday, 29th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

SOMBA via Singapore and Colombo.

CEYLON MARU Monday, 26th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU Friday, 24th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YAMAGATA MARU Saturday, 17th June.

LEMA MARU Saturday, 17th June.

HARUNA MARU Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

K. H. KAMEI Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West O'Rowa" Due Hongkong 29th June.

"West Farallon" Due Hongkong 29th June.

"West Farallon" Leaves Hongkong 14th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

"Apus" Due Hongkong 1st July.

"West Ivan" Leaves Hongkong 23rd July.

"West Ivan" Due Hongkong 24th July.

"West Ivan" Leaves Hongkong 28th July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply To

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STRAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to

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24th June.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

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Agents.

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SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

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HONGKONG.



ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

a.s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 15th July. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

a.s. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 2nd July. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Messrs & Co., Canton

General Agents

31

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

a.s. "HURVILLUS" 15th July. via Suez Canal. 5th July.
a.s. "KEELUNG" (Call at Philadelphia) via Suez Canal. 18th July.
a.s. "CYCLOPS" 15th July. via Suez Canal. 15th July.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, 25, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REES & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DEPARTMENTS. SAILING DATES.SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA. "CHAMBERLAIN" 15,000. On or about 23rd June.
"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000. On or about 7th July.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, RAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID. "AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000. On or about 11th July.
"ARMAND BEHIC" 15,000. On or about 25th July.
"CHAMBERLAIN" 15,000. On or about 25th July.

COMMERCIAL LINE

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ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

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A. JORDAN, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 762.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST-PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers saving good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 12 or 14 Days)

HAIHONG. Capt. W. G. Patterson. Friday. 22nd June, at 1 p.m.
MAIHING. Capt. J. B. Thomson. Tuesday. 27th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near 22nd June).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

a.s. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 22nd June.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

a.s. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 22nd June.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MYTARAI,

Branch Office:
No. 27, Nathan Street, West.
Tel. No. 115.Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
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Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORIZON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	do
"SOUDAN"	7,000	19th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"SARDINIA"	6,590	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,099	30th Aug.	do
"NOVAHA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	do
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,649. 20th June. 1.30 p.m. Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" 6,000. 6th July. (Mandala, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMALA" 9,000. 18th June. D.L. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JANUS" 4,824. 19th June. Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN" 7,000. 1st July. Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Class Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Rangoon and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES, LEEWARD ISLANDS, BAHAMA, BOSTON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, PACIFIC COAST, ALASKA, CANADA, U.S.A.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang, Suez.

"ATLAS MARU" Monday, 10th July.

BUNNOS AIRS—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, SAIGON & SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 11th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"GANGES MARU" Tuesday, 27th June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & HONG KONG.

"BUSHO MARU" Sunday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"FADING MARU" Saturday, 24th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, ALASKA, CANADA, U.S.A.

"ALABAMA MARU" (taking Passengers) Saturday, 17th June.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular & weekly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco.

Passenger and Cargo Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" Friday, 23rd June.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ARGON MARU" Sunday, 18th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

"KAJO MARU" Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Every Sunday, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 29th June.

Tel. No. 4000. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

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Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK.

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FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

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St. George's Building.

Telephone 3165.

Telegrams: Furness.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIHONG, PAKHOI & HAIHONG.	"KAIFONG"	On 17th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.	"SINKANG"	On 18th June, D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE.	"KAYING"	On 18th June, noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	"KANSU"	On 18th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	"KANGSU"	On 19th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & RANGKOK.	"KUNGCHOW"	On 20th June, noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.	"KUEICHOW"	On 20th June, noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th June, noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI.	"KANCHOW"	On 22nd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	"SUTYANG"	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.	"LIANGCHOW"	On 27th June, noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Shanghai, Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo or through bills of Lading to all Eastern and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Swatow.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

TELEPHONE 39.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class Throughout.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE HONOLULU
TAIYO MARU	22,000	July 21st	July 21st
NIBERIA MARU	24,000	July 28th	July 28th
TENYO MARU	24,000	July 19th	July 19th
KOREA MARU	24,000	July 30th	July 30th
SHINYO MARU	24,000	Aug. 14th	Aug. 14th
PERSIA MARU (Omitting Shanghai)	9,000	Aug. 29th, 10.30 a.m.	Aug. 29th, 10.30 a.m.

† Calling at Dairen. † Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ATMANTERA RAKIVOLAP. 28th June. 28th.

ANYO MARU. 5th Sept. 5th.

On 14th Oct. 14th.

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. No. 174 & 75.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

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Fare to European Ports U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" 20th June 20th July 13th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAYLOR" 5th July 5th July 27th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" 28th July 28th Aug.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

S.S. "JACOB" 22nd June 22nd June 5 p.m.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "BOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at CANTON—REISS & Co.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
---------	------------------------------	----------------------------

"TAIYUAN" 15th July. 20th July.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily-crushed Dredger is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI Europe, via Suez (Letters and Papers, London 18th May, & Parcel Mails, 5th May)	President Madras	17th inst.
STRAITS	Karnala	17th inst.
SHANGHAI	Tamagata Maru	17th inst.
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Tokushima Maru	17th inst.
CALCUTTA & STRAITS	Bengal Maru	18th inst.
JAPAN	Tango Maru	19th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Seiran	Saturday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Dairen	Alabaris Maru	Saturday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Hokkaido, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kayong	Saturday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Canada, United States, C. and S. America and EUROPE via SAN FRAN.	Tamagata	Saturday, 17th, 9.15 A.M.
CISCO	Letters	10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Tamagata	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Giyon	Saturday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Karnala	Saturday, 17th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Anakusa Maru	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Tan	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Tallyhuss	Monday, 19th, 1.45 P.M.
	Letters	2.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON & CONTINENTAL PORTS

"TRUCER"	20TH JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ACHILLES"	4TH JULY	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ATREUS"	11TH JULY	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PYRRHUS"	18TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"YANGTZE"	20TH JUNE	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"OANFA"	20TH JULY	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TALLYHUS"	19TH JUNE	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	11TH JULY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"EURYPYLUS"	5TH JULY	via Suez.
"CYCLOPS"	25TH JULY	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	21ST JUNE	for Shanghai.
"PYRRHUS"	18TH JULY	for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR"	22ND AUG.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
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MARTINIQUE—Port de France, Trinité.

GUADALOUPE—Pointe à Pitre & Baie Terre.

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Head Office for the Orient:

CANTON HANKOW PEKING TIENTSIN MANILA SINGAPORE

D. M. HOGGIE, Manager.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS

16th June, 1922.

On London—	Telegraphic Transfer	3/7 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/7 1/2	
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	3/7 1/2	
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight	3/7 1/2	
Credit, at 4 months sight	3/7 1/2	
Documentary Bill, 4 months sight	3/7 1/2	
On Paris—	Bank Bill, on demand	865
Credit, 4 months sight	865	
On New York—	Bank Bill, on demand	58 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	58 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer	201
Bank Bill, on demand	201	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer	201
Bank Bill, on demand	201	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bill, at sight	122
Private, 30 days sight	122	
On Yokohama—	On demand	118
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Singapore—	On demand	118 1/2
On Batavia—	On demand	118 1/2
On Hongkong—	On demand	118 1/2
On Canton—	On demand	118 1/2
On Hankow—	On demand	118 1/2
On Tientsin—	On demand	118 1/2
On Peking—	On demand	118 1/2
On Harbin—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manchuria—	On demand	118 1/2
On Korea—	On demand	118 1/2
On Japan—	On demand	118 1/2
On Australia—	On demand	118 1/2
On New Zealand—	On demand	118 1/2
On South Africa—	On demand	118 1/2
On India—	On demand	118 1/2
On Ceylon—	On demand	118 1/2
On Java—	On demand	118 1/2
On Sumatra—	On demand	118 1/2
On Borneo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Celebes—	On demand	118 1/2
On Moluccas—	On demand	118 1/2
On Philippines—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Zamboanga—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Cebu—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Zamboanga—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Cebu—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Zamboanga—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Cebu—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Zamboanga—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Cebu—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Zamboanga—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Cebu—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
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On Iloilo—	On demand	118 1/2
On Zamboanga—	On demand	118 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	118 1/2
On Cebu—	On demand	118 1/2
On Iloilo—	On demand	11